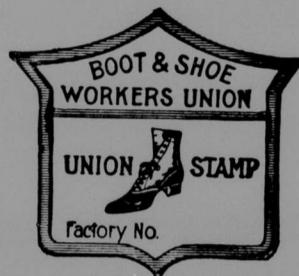


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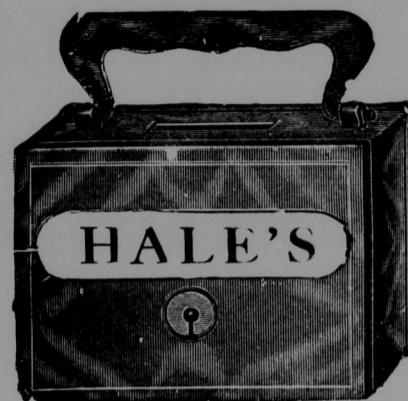
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1914.

No. 22

THE STOCKTON CONTROVERSY

The origin and cause of the difficulty between organized labor and the employers of Stockton was related to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night by T. J. Vitaich, business agent of the central body in the Slough City. He said:

"The opening gun in the controversy was fired last September by the Sperry Flour Company, and caused some very bad feeling. In January, the Leather Workers' Union was attacked by being informed that after February 1st they must return to the nine-hour workday. The union decided to comply with the demand, provided the employees received pay for the additional hour. The employers would not agree to this condition, and a fight ensued, in which the little handful of union men were defeated and surrendered their charter. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association then directed their fire toward the Mill and Warehouse Workers' Union, and succeeded in breaking it. Drunk with their success the officers of the association then determined to clear the city of trade unionism. Shortly after that the employers refused to renew their agreements with the retail clerks. Representatives of the union were referred to Calkins of the Merchants and Manufacturers, who told them that no member of the Merchants and Manufacturers could sign an agreement with a labor organization.

"Next came the cooks and waiters. A boycott was instituted that proved to be one of the most effective ever tried in California. Cards with lists of fair houses were distributed everywhere. The method was so successful that the restaurant men went to the Merchants and Manufacturers and demanded that every one of the 291 members declare for the open shop. A week ago they voted in favor of the general lockout.

"We have conducted our fight against the employers without breaking the law. None of our men are in jail despite the fact that we were enjoined from picketing unfair houses. We have established a kitchen at the Labor Council headquarters and are feeding the men two meals a day.

"Friday the culinary workers signed up the biggest cafeteria in town, the agreement to go into effect Saturday morning."

Judge C. W. Norton Monday decided in favor of two restaurant men who had asked for a permanent injunction preventing labor men from picketing and boycotting their establishments.

The decision is to the effect that all evidence in the case fully proves that the acts and things alleged against the defendants constituted picketing as the same has been defined by California courts and that such acts are and were illegal.

The decision cites that before the trial was concluded a motion was made to dismiss both actions as to the Central

Labor Council on the ground that the evidence had failed to disclose any connection of such body with the alleged picketing. It was pointed out that there was no direct evidence, but the Court held there was sufficient to warrant it in drawing the conclusion that such central body actually knew of and encouraged the maintenance of such pickets.

The entire matter is now in the hands of the State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council, which organizations are considering the questions involved in the controversy with a view to working out a satisfactory solution. The executive board of the State Federation of Labor will meet at the office of the organization in the Underwood building in this city on Sunday next, when the question will be thoroughly gone into and a definite position assumed by the Federation.

During the past week there has been little change in the positions of the contending forces, except that the millmen have been locked out, the employers making an open shop announcement. About 200 men are involved. Whether this is the first move to carry out the ultimatum of the Merchants' Association, or whether the mill operators are acting upon their own motion is not yet clear. It is understood the association officers are awaiting the action of the State Federation of Labor before making another move. It is, therefore, not likely there will be any new developments before Monday next owing to the fact that the State Federation of Labor executive board meets on Sunday in this city.

In the meantime the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council is considering plans for aiding the Stockton unions in the event they are forced to make a fight against the combined employers.

There are also some employers in that city, members of the association, who assert they were inveigled into the organization through misrepresentations, and they assure the unions if trouble is started by the employers they will throw what strength and influence they possess on the side of labor.

It is the hope of the labor organizations that the difficulty may be peaceably adjusted, but nothing in the way of preparation for a fight is being overlooked in order that the unions may not be taken at a disadvantage should a contest be forced upon them.

Trade unionists everywhere are warned not to be deceived by false advertising or representations of any character offering inducements to accept positions in Stockton. Craftsmen should communicate with the officials of their respective organizations in the event propositions are made to them to go to the seat of the impending conflict.

ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. C. Williams.

E-1.

From the legendary siege of Troy to the foundation of Rome there was an interval of about five centuries, and it is three centuries later before Roman history emerges from the shadowy zone of tradition. The growth of this commonwealth requires more than passing notice because our modern nations have derived from it so many of their laws and institutions, and because our English-speaking races have imbibed an utterly false conception of their real meaning and spirit from the dramatic romances of Shakespeare. This obsession has so far influenced public opinion in the United States that our very constitution is a caricature of the equities residing in the Roman model. Thus, our corporations are based upon the Roman common law, and within themselves hold to the communistic method of sharing any division of the corporation property, while at the same time the corporations and the law unite to deny the employed workmen any right to organize for a similar purpose to best conserve their inherited property, which is their time, or labor, both of which was recognized as an inherent human right by all Roman jurisprudence, which patrician, plebeian nor imperial authority ever for an instant questioned, but which all united to protect.

Rome began as a sort of city of refuge, where members of surrounding tribes of Etruscans, Sabines and Latins, who probably had lost their native tribal rights, settled to form a corporation of their own. It was the necessity for mutual accommodation of various tribal habits and rights that impressed Roman law with that spirit of liberalism which later gave her so much influence over the Italian municipalities in the series of alliances which, more than her military conquests, gave her the political leadership of Italy, and enabled her to extend her power by similar alliances with tribes and municipalities of the Mediterranean world; for at no time in her history did the military establishment exceed fifty legions, which at full strength would represent 250,000 men—smaller than the little state of Greece today carries with ease. She controlled the ancient world with this trifling force because she never made war upon the common people, who were protected in the common law better than they ever were before, or have been since.

According to Livy, Romulus left the people organized into two great divisions, patricians and clients, which indicates that Roman society was so much older than Romulus that a large body of citizens had come to lose their rights in the communal property, as happened with all the tribes and clans of Europe as they developed. His successor, the legendary King Num, began by making a new division of public lands among the disinherited clients, and by instituting trade guilds among the workmen—musicians, carpenters, goldsmiths, tanners, leather workers, dyers, potters, copper and iron smiths, and one in which all the other small handicraftsmen were united. These guilds were given certain legal rights, which were exercised till the fall of the empire, and continued to be exercised in the medieval age. A few survive to the present day. These men spoke of each other as members of this or that guild, instead of Etruscans, Latins or Sabines. They left no special history except a few brass tablets that have been unearthed. When the plebeian tribes attained equal share in the government, about 367 B. C., by the addition of a plebeian consul, and full exercise of the franchise, these guilds exercised great influence on Roman political affairs, both domestic and foreign. Records preserved at Pompeii show that in that semi-Grecian city they exercised great influence upon municipal politics. Plebeian did

not necessarily mean a poor man, nor patrician a rich one. Some of the most aristocratic families of Rome were plebeian, and some of the Roman mob were patrician. The term patrician meant the elders of the original tribes of Ramnes, or Romans, who first made settlement on the seven hills, who, of course, exercised the first and for a long time the only communal titles.

All of the Italian municipalities had much the same constitution as Rome; in all were the same division into patricians and plebeians, due to causes which work everywhere to increase the number of dependents as wealth increases and becomes absorbed by the few, who always seek to transform their accidental prosperity into vested rights; in all is seen that conflict between class and mass. All were more or less aristocracies, as Rome was in the early centuries. But there was one profound difference. In Rome every free citizen, patrician or plebeian, was a soldier. In the other cities the militia was selected from the patrician faction. As Rome developed in power, the allies of conquered cities would add their militia to the Roman armies, which therefore had an aristocratic leaven until the second Punic war. But the invasion of Hannibal and successive Roman defeats, compelled Rome to broaden the citizenship in order to get soldiers to enlist for the defense of Italy, and also to extend the franchise to the plebeians of other cities for the same reason. Hannibal found the Italian cities in a state of chronic irritation between plebeian and patrician elements, and the plebeians usually would side with Hannibal. The patricians usually stood for Rome. So that the policy enforced upon Rome served the double purpose to draw the support of the plebeians from Hannibal and the Italian municipalities into closer sympathy with Rome, and where the Roman franchise was not actually acquired, the local municipalities became more and more modelled after the Roman pattern.

The close of the war left Rome in practical possession of Italy, Spain, North Africa and Macedonia, and Rome had nearly lost her communal character and become an imperial, cosmopolitan city. The conquest of the rich cities of Greece and Asia Minor rapidly followed, and a vast tribute of money, merchandise and slaves was poured into Italy through her soldiers, and especially into Rome, where gathered a huge and heterogeneous population—all except the original tribes without political rights, until they became enfranchised by Julius Caesar. But there always remained one avenue to the population who were not slaves—the army; and to the army drifted all the adventurous spirits who would seek promotion and spoil in the almost invincible campaigns. The introduction of so many slaves and importation of vast quantities of corn and wine and cattle that poured into Rome and other large cities, had made the small farms unprofitable, and they were rapidly absorbed by large holders who paid a nominal rent to the municipalities, which in time, by mere indifference, were allowed to lapse into individual possession. The movement from the land to the cities was general and incurable. For more than a century Roman internal policy was directed toward a cure of the evil, and successive agrarian laws were passed giving lands to the poor citizens and discharged soldiers. They would go upon the lands, live there awhile, get tired of the monotony of country life, sell or abandon their farms and return to the cities, where they could enjoy free corn, wine and games, with occasional "congiarium" in ready money which fell as the share of all free citizens in the military tribute. But the expansion of commerce, of luxury and vast public works, as aqueducts, roads, amphitheatres, temples, and villas, led to an equally vast growth of the guilds by whom they were created, and this was another influence that made town life more

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profitable and enjoyable than country life. We see the same process going on now, and in the same way. Not, as in the Roman world by an inpouring of wealth through military tribute, but by the process of borrowing money upon the future. In each the money pours into the cities, is largely spent there, and the American youth leaves the farm for the city because now, as then, the pleasures or prizes of life reside in the cities.

But the guilds were to exert a curious but profound influence upon Europe. To each Roman legion was attached a corps of mechanics of about one hundred—carpenters, masons, smiths, shoemakers and the like—which was contributed by the Italian guilds. Wherever a permanent camp, or colony, would be established, as at Arles and Lyons in Gaul, Treves and Cologne in Germany, Seville in Spain, or London in England, both artisans and soldiers would intermarry with the native women and fasten to the soil, extending Roman manners and methods in their respective regions. They were the nucleus of most of the great cities of the medieval age, and were the germs of the trade guilds which exerted so much influence upon their time.

(Continued next week.)

SAYS LAW INVITES SLAVERY.

Declaring that it would establish "a form of peonage, or modified slavery," Judge Sulzberger swept from the statute books the law passed by the last Pennsylvania legislature to regulate the licensing of loan companies. The court expressed the opinion that this law was passed in an effort to circumvent the law of 1909, which Judge Sulzberger held to be constitutional. The 1909 law made possible the loaning of money to a workingman and the assignment of his future wages as security. The judge held this was peonage and violated the bill of rights. A so-called "loan shark bill" was signed by the governor on June 4th of last year, and Judge Sulzberger now declares this unconstitutional on the ground that it is special legislation and permits loan companies to charge rates not permitted to banks, trust companies and building and loan companies.

He shows how it is possible under the act for the loan company to obtain rates of interest from 41 per cent on a loan of \$50 for a year to 121 per cent on a loan of \$5.

The cause of the act Judge Sulzberger sums up three reasons which the scheming legislators had to circumvent before they could legalize a pledge of a workingman's future wages:

"First—A legal pledge or assignment must be of something in existence. Future wages do not qualify under this.

"Second—The policy of our commonwealth protected against the attachment of creditors, wages even when already earned.

"Third—This court has decided that a man cannot pledge or assign wages to be earned in the

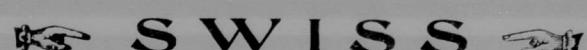
future, because such a pledge or assignment creates a form of peonage or modified slavery in violation of the first section of the bill of rights."

"The public policy of Pennsylvania for the last seventy years," he continues, "has steadily opposed the right to take away from the laborer wages which he had actually earned and which would have been normally liable for his debts.

"The first section of the bill of rights is still a living force in this commonwealth. One of the inherent and indefeasible rights thereby guaranteed is the enjoyment and defense of liberty. It is a declaration against slavery in any form, however modified or disguised.

"The distinction between a man's acquired estate (that is, his property), and his personal earning power by labor (that is, his freedom), is carefully preserved and sedulously guarded. A man may pledge his property, but not his person."

It is worth while to take pains to find out the best way of doing a given task, even if you have strong grounds for suspecting that it will ultimately be done in a worse way. And so also in spheres of thought away from the political sphere, it is worth while "to scorn delights and live laborious days" in order to make as sure as you can of having the best opinion, even if you know that this opinion has a small chance of being speedily or never accepted by the majority, or by anybody but ourselves. Truth and wisdom have to bide their time, and then take their chance after all.—John Morley.

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A GROUNLESS FEAR.

"The Public," single tax organ, published in Chicago, predicts the early end of the American Federation of Labor in the following paragraphs:

"How long must men continue to kick against the pricks before they realize that all forces are balanced, and the order of nature is immutable. A Napoleon strives to unite all Europe under one crown, a politician seeks to perpetuate his power by appointing only his friends to office; a captain of industry endeavors to control business by uniting all his competitors, or a labor leader undertakes to solve the industrial problem by consolidating all the unions. Just what would happen if all the forces could be united on one side will never be known, for nature will not entrust such power to a single mind. Union and concentration have their legitimate spheres in the order of things; but a well defined limit has been placed to such power beyond which to go is to invite weakness. A few years ago the farmers thought to control prices of farm products by joining in one huge grange, but the organization never got beyond the initial stages. Now certain labor men are looking to a union of all labor as a means of bettering and controlling conditions.

"The universal labor union seems plausible—as plausible as perpetual motion or a protective tariff; but it has within it the germ of dissension, by means of which nature maintains an equilibrium. Not only do jealousy, ambition and distrust prevent men from joining in a single organization, but they prevent the growth of the several organizations beyond a very limited extent. The orthodox unions point to the growth of their organizations as evidence that they hold the key to the industrial situation; the Socialists cite their growing vote as a reason for joining with them; while the Industrial Workers of the World are just as certain that they will solve the problem. The very fact that these three aggressive factors persist is evidence of the fallaciousness of the idea; and all history confirms the doubt. The passing of the Knights of Labor marked the limits of one form of labor organization; the American Railroad Union marked another; and the American Federation of Labor maintains its integrity because its directing head realizes the well defined limits of union activities, and holds its forces within those limits. As soon as that directing head is removed, the jealous ambition of those beneath will wreck this organization as the others have been destroyed before it."

Now, we say the early end, because as time is counted in the affairs of the world, and as President Gompers is past 65 years of age, he can not in the very nature of things remain at the head of the federation many more decades. The fear expressed by the author of the above prediction, however, is entirely without warrant. While we have great respect for the guiding ability of President Gompers, our observation of the conduct of other men who occupy positions of power and influence in the American labor movement is sufficient to assure us that they will not permit the good old ship to be wrecked by attempting short cuts to the goal of better things through uncharted seas. They are nearly all men of sound judgment and cautious, sometimes to a fault, but always bringing the old ship safely through the storms and in condition to successfully buffet the angry industrial waves of the future.

The policies followed by all of the great international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor also furnish proof positive that she will not be allowed to drift from the path of safety.

Nor will the "jealous ambition of those beneath" be allowed to destroy this great institution. The great mass of American trade unionists have grown too enlightened to permit of any such scramble among the officers. While an

isolated instance here and there may be cited where officers have disrupted organizations through their jealousies and ambitions, there is too much wisdom in the broad labor movement to stand for any such conduct, and attendance at a few conventions of the American Federation of Labor would doubtless serve to drive away the pessimism from the brain of the quoted author.

PERSON MARKED FOR DEATH.

By Floyd Gibbons.

In an effort to force Carl Person, the labor editor, to trial for his life, in DeWitt County where prejudice and the influence of the Illinois Central Railroad would hang him, States Attorney Williams has filed 476 affidavits in which the existence of any prejudice against Person is stoutly denied.

No stone is being left unturned in the man-hunt for the machinist-newspaper man whose fearless campaign of publicity against the Illinois Central and Harriman Lines has cost the roads millions of dollars, and has brought the editor in the shadow of the gallows and the federal prison.

The affidavits were signed by Illinois Central strikebreakers of which the road has imported more than 400 to its Clinton shops and kept them here until they are eligible for jury service. Labor haters and subservient merchants, either fearful of or catering to the favor of the big corporation, contributed their share of the "death warrants," while the remainder was supplied by farmers whose minds have been turned against Person by the "kept press" of the county. These papers which exist on the favor of the Illinois Central, told their readers that Person was not an American citizen, that he was an anarchist, and a "trouble-making agitator," and that for the good of the community he should be hanged.

Attorney Frank Comerford made a motion for a change of venue to take the trial from Clinton where feeling is so strong against Person that lynching has been proposed. Since the strike of the 35,000 union shop men on the Illinois Central and Harriman Lines on September 30, 1911, Person had remained in Clinton after all of the strikers had been driven out. In his exposé of the conditions on the Illinois Central and his denunciation in "The Strike Bulletin" of the tactics employed by the road, he aroused the hatred of the entire community.

In support of the motion for a change of venue, Comerford put a corps of notaries public at work canvassing every inch of the 500 square miles of DeWitt County to secure affidavits of prejudice. As a result of this costly but necessary move, 512 affidavits were filed. They were signed by citizens of the county who admitted that the feeling against Person and organized labor was so strong in the county it would be impossible to secure an unprejudiced jury.

It is now up to Judge Cochran to decide whether the change of venue will be granted. The defense has produced 512 affidavits to show that it ought to be granted. The prosecution, backed by the Illinois Central, has filed 476 affidavits to show that the chance for a fair trial before an unprejudiced jury should be denied. This is the way the murder trial in which Carl Person's life is at stake, rests at the present time.

Judge Cochran was to have given his decision, Monday, June 29th, but for the fourth time since the beginning of the Illinois Central's determined effort to hang Person, death has stepped in, causing further delay. The postponement was caused by the death of Circuit Judge Johns, before whom Person was to have been tried.

Donations to the fund are being received by the Person Defense League of Chicago, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., and John Scott, treasurer of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, 301 Sawyer Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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My sentiments are that to be absolutely just is an attribute of divinity, to be so to the utmost of his ability is the greatest glory of man. Justice consists of rendering unto every man his due; it should commence at the fountain head where labor produces the wealth, not at the pool where wealth is accumulated. If my record convinces you that I have endeavored to live up to these sentiments, I ask your support. I respectfully refer you to the Brief of Mr. Brouillet and myself in the Nurses' Eight-Hour Law, the Owens' Recall for the State Federation in the Supreme Court, all the injunctions I have defended, the Riot cases, the Mooney case, and the Gas Franchise cases.

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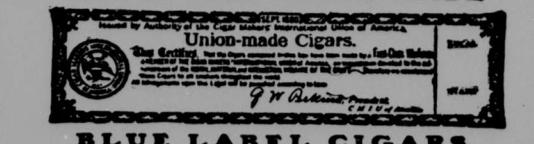
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Police Commissioners Roche, Shumate and Cook have signed the following report:

"Within the past few weeks the applications of some sixty-five men for appointment as special police officers to police the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have been presented to the Police Commission for approval.

"An examination of these applications will disclose that a number of the applicants have lived in San Francisco for but a very short period of time. Some of the other applications in which it is stated that the applicant has resided in San Francisco for a number of months, point out the fact that the immediate relatives of the applicants are non-residents of the State, indicating that the applicant is either not a bona fide resident of the State of California, or else that he has resided within the State for but a brief period.

"While the applications now before the board are but sixty-five in number, we are informed that by the time the exposition is opened to the public the number of guards will probably be increased to the neighborhood of a thousand. It is proposed that all of these guards shall be appointed special police officers. None of the persons appointed by the exposition company as guards upon its grounds can exercise police powers unless appointed by this board as a special police officer, and if so appointed, he becomes a member of the Police Department, at least to the extent that the department becomes responsible for his conduct and he is subject to its orders, and this responsibility on the part of the department cannot be evaded or shifted because the person so appointed was selected by the exposition management.

"One of the provisions of the charter relating to the Police Department is that no person shall become a member of the department unless he has been a resident of the city and county for at least five years next preceding his appointment. It may be successfully argued that although a special officer is in many senses a member of the Police Department, strictly speaking, this provision of the charter has no application to him. Nevertheless, it has been and is now a rule of the Police Commission that no man shall be appointed as a special police officer unless he has been a bona fide resident of this city and county for at least a year prior to such appointment. It, of course, must be conceded that the exposition is international in its character, yet we can see no legitimate or logical reason why the rule of this board providing for a residential qualification should not be complied with and the spirit of the charter lived up to in passing upon applications made by the exposition company to appoint its guards as special police officers.

"Of the moneys which were raised to enable the exposition to exist, San Francisco alone contributed five millions of dollars. Another five millions were contributed by the State of California, a very large portion of which was and is being paid by this city. There are today in San Francisco many men, both married and single, who have resided here for years, but who are men of industry, integrity, ability and standing, fully qualified in all respects to perform the duties required of guards in the exposition grounds, and equally competent to discharge whatever services might be required of them. A large number of these men have families to support, and are today walking the streets of this city endeavoring, to the best of their ability but without success, to secure employment. Many, if not all, of these men would be glad to accept employment as guards in the exposition grounds. If they are to be ignored and non-residents imported into this city for such employment, it means that many worthy residents of this city, who could satisfactorily fill these positions, must not only remain out of employment during the existence of the exposition, but at its

termination, to their prejudice, work will have to be provided for the non-resident guards.

"Inasmuch as the objection to the appointment of non-residents as special police officers in the fair grounds was not heretofore called to the attention of the exposition company, it can readily be understood that it might be inequitable to refuse to clothe with police powers those who have already been appointed guards, provided they are otherwise qualified. But, in our judgment, no further appointment should be made excepting under extraordinary circumstances, unless the applicant is qualified for appointment under the rules of the board. For these reasons, unless it can first be shown that nowhere in the city and county of San Francisco can a resident be secured who is willing, qualified and competent to discharge the duties incident to such position, no person will be appointed special police officer upon the exposition grounds who has not been and is not a bona fide resident of this city and county."

GOLDEN RULE FOR THE FACTORY.

The golden rule for employer and employee is advocated by Joseph E. Ralph, director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. He says:

"It is my judgment that nearly all strikes are the result of discriminating, biased judgment on the part of the foremen.

"Today it is for the employer to give of thought, consideration and understanding and the employee to receive. Tomorrow it will be for the employee to give support and encouragement.

"The results will develop the highest ideals in service and energy. As an employer I find that the great interest on my part in behalf of the employee serves to develop and increase the efficiency of every honest, appreciative employee and a strict compliance on his part with the shop rules and manifestations of zeal at all times.

"All promotions should be made on seniority and efficiency, but efficiency first. There should be no favorites. The golden rule is all that any employee can ask for. I find, as a rule, he is content when he receives it. I find that when I give him the best I have he invariably gives me the best he has in return."

OPPHEUM THEATRE.

One of the most important announcements in the field of vaudeville is the initial appearance in this city at the Orpheum next Sunday matinee of Liane Carrera, the daughter of Anna Held. Miss Carrera will offer for her debut in this city a musical melange written expressly for her by Irving Berlin in which she will be assisted by Tyler Brooke and a chorus of six stunning show girls. Miss Carrera is only eighteen years of age and very beautiful. She looks just as her mother did when a girl and seems to have the same difficulty as her mother in "Making her eyes behave." M. and Mme. Corradini's menagerie is composed of a group of trained animals consisting of a pair of zebras, a two-ton elephant, a horse and several dogs. Trained zebras are exceeding rare. "A Ragtime Soldier" is the title of a droll skit of music and novelties offered by John and Mae Burke. Miss Burke is a handsome blonde who makes a striking picture in her black and white military uniform with its gold trimmings. Sammy Burns and Alice Fulton, a dainty and finished dancing couple, will present a series of terpsichorean classics. Britt Wood, who on account of his characterization has been frequently referred to as "The Boob," is one of the most original jesters of the period. Whether in story or song, the point is invariably forcibly made, while a magnetic personality immediately endears him to his audience. Next week will be the last of Yvette, the Whirlwind Violinist; Kramer and Morton, and William A. Brady's "Beauty is Only Skin Deep."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1914.

Look round the habitable world; how few
Know their own good, or knowing it pursue.

—Dryden.

The last issue of James H. Barry's "Star" calls attention to the fact that it has gone through thirty years of strenuous struggle. It is the wish of all those who believe in honesty in journalism that the life of this fearless journalist, and his paper, may be prolonged many years.

The Labor Council is on record as opposed to the Hobson bill providing for nation-wide prohibition. This action was taken upon the ground that the bill is subversive of true democracy in that it takes the decision out of the hands of the voters and places the power of determination in the various Legislatures. It was the opinion of the majority of the delegates that each State should be allowed to regulate the traffic as it sees fit.

When a merchant sells a member of a union a non-union article he puts the customer in the category of dupes. He gives him credit for being about as intelligent as a horse, or if there is any difference between the man and the horse, that difference is all in favor of the horse, because the horse at least knows what is good for him, while the union member who fails to demand the union label apparently does not.

The strikers of the Westinghouse electric plants have adopted a rather novel plan of identifying deserters from their ranks and preserving indisputable records for future use. A moving picture machine was placed at each entrance gate and an operator filmed every person passing the machine. The films are then shown at mass meetings of the strikers, so that all may familiarize themselves with the appearance of the strike-breakers.

The dismissal of the charges against O. A. Tveitmo at Indianapolis on motion of the Federal District Attorney because of insufficient evidence justifies the assertion of his friends that he was convicted on bias and prejudice and without evidence to warrant it. There never was any evidence produced which could even remotely connect him with the crimes charged, and his acquittal is in accord with justice.

The Legislature of Colorado decided to issue \$1,000,000 bonds at 4 per cent and running thirty years to pay the militiamen who murdered the families of the miners at the behest of the coal barons. The bonds were printed, but remain unsold, not a bid having been received. Even Rockefeller will not buy them because the interest rate is not to his liking. The thugs served him, but he will serve no one, friend or foe, unless the profits are suitable.

A Brazen Falsehood

"Ours is the only great nation in the world in whose Congress the working class is not represented," says the Socialist party press service. And editors of labor papers are requested to publish this falsehood.

The American Federation of Labor represents more than two million organized workers, and seventeen of its members occupy seats in the Congress of the United States, yet the brazen assertion is made that "ours is the only great nation in the world in whose Congress the working class is not represented."

Of what character of persons is the working class constituted, and what organization represents the working class, if the American Federation of Labor does not? The Socialist party? Never! The Socialist party has less than 100,000 members, and in a recent issue the New York "Volkszeitung," one of the oldest and most representative Socialist dailies in this country, in discussing the attitude of the party toward labor organizations, admitted that only one-third of the American Socialists were members of labor unions. "On an average," it said, "only about one-third of the members of our entire party belong to American unions. At least another third do not join unions, although they are eligible to membership, belonging to trades the workers of which are organized." The final third consists of workers in the organized labor field, such as common laborers, and of members of the professions—the intellectuals of the party, who prove to be quite aggressive and generally manage to obtain the leadership.

The Socialist party claims to be the representative of the working class. It even reserves to itself the right to criticise other movements for the benefit of the workers as not real working-class enterprises. These facts, given by one of its own organs, show that membership in the party does not produce a spirit of solidarity for the workers' cause—that, on the other hand, the chasing of the political rainbow leads holders of the red card to neglect the economic field, where the toilers by constructive methods can obtain their rights in a much more certain and effective manner.

Think of it! The party has less than 100,000 members, only one-third (35,000) of whom belong to unions, while the American Federation of Labor has enrolled more than two millions, the railway orders represent nearly another million and the crafts not directly affiliated with the general movement have about a quarter of a million of members, yet the organization which enrolls only 35,000 workers has the brazen effrontery to claim to represent the working class to the exclusion of all the others. That, in itself, would be a display of iron nerve seldom equalled, but the brazenness evidenced by the request that labor editors publish such a statement as fact is without parallel in the history of the labor movement.

We are not contending that labor has a just representation in Congress, but we insist it has some voice in national legislation and that the American Federation of Labor, not the Socialist party, is the real and only true representative of the workers in this country. It is a practical institution that produces genuine and immediate improvements for the men and women of toil. It does not waste the time or energy of its membership in iridescent dreams of the distant future. It was organized by the workers and for the workers and has persistently and consistently pursued a course the results of which amply justify its name and its being. There is no other organization of any character which can honestly lay claim to representing the workers to the exclusion of the American Federation of Labor, which has seventeen members in Congress. Therefore, what language is adequate to express the contempt the workers should have for the man who asserts they are without representation in Congress?

Fluctuating Sentiments

"California Invites the World" to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is the greeting that will meet the eyes of the thousands who pass Rush Street bridge in Chicago. It is one of the largest electric signs in the world.

Passenger rates that are to prevail between San Francisco and a number of the important cities East of Chicago during 1915 have been determined upon by the Central Passenger Association. Following are round-trip fares that have been announced: Pittsburgh, \$81.20; Buffalo, \$83.50; Detroit, \$73.50; Cincinnati, \$71.10, and Cleveland, \$76.20. These rates are slightly above the one-way fare at the present time.

The last organization of the 235 that have chosen San Francisco as the 1915 meeting place is one of the oldest and also the smallest that will meet during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It is The Baronial Order of Runnymede, made up of the direct descendants of the twenty-five barons who wrested from King John of England the Magna Charta. The organization will celebrate the 700th anniversary of the granting of the bill of rights. There are only 100 members in the United States.

Bids were opened in the office of the District Forest of San Francisco last week for the sale of approximately 14,000,000 feet of timber, chiefly sugar pine, on the Plumas National Forest, near Sterling City, California. The sale was awarded to the Diamond Match Company of Chico. Logging will commence immediately and will be conducted in connection with the cutting of adjacent timber owned by the company. The contract runs until November 30, 1915.

One of the first building strikes in London is recalled by the announcement that the demolition of the Tivoli will involve interference with the Adelphi arches. It was on the construction of these arches that the Adam Brothers employed Scotch workmen (they were, of course, themselves Scots), and introduced bagpipes to encourage them in their task. The canny Scots discovered that this resulted in too much work being done for the money, and a strike was declared against the bagpipes. The Adams sent workmen and bagpipes back to the north of the Tweed, and the work was completed (without music) by Irishmen.

As soon as man became civilized enough to settle down and till the soil and live in a hut that he had built for himself, he straightway began to appreciate what a great thing the out-of-doors was from which his hut excluded him. It was the unbounded region, says a writer in the New York "Post," into which he went forth every day to coax the harvest that should yield him bread, and the game and fish that should be his meat. It was the arena for all his tests of strength, whether in sports or war. His hut might be full of the trophies of battle or of hunt, or a storehouse for the foodstuff that he had earned in a hand-to-hand conflict with a patch of stony ground, but, after all, it was the great out-of-doors whence came all these things that really counted. Inevitably, as soon as man could write anything there began to be a literature of battles with wild beasts and wilder men, of sports and games, of fishing and hunting and sheep-raising, and tilling the soil. He has been following these same callings ever since with some slight variations from one age to the next, and he has been writing about them for the same length of time.

Wit at Random

A marine was testifying about the explosion of a gun on a war vessel—an explosion which had sent him to the hospital for some months.

"Please give your version of the explosion," he was asked.

"Well," he said, "I was standing beside the gun, there was an awful racket, and the doctor said: 'Sit up and take this!'"—"National Glass Budget."

Stranger (to young lady behind the counter of general store in small inland town)—Have you silk underwear?

She (shifting her gum to the other side of her mouth)—On four dollars a week, in this dead hole? I should say n-o-t? Do you think this is New York?—"Railway Employees' Magazine."

The captain of a merchant vessel gave an Irish seaman his spyglass, of which he was extremely proud, and told him to clean it carefully. Pat met with an accident during the cleaning and went to the captain, saying:

"Captain, will you tell me if a thing can be said to be lost when one knows where it is?"

"Lost when one knows where it is?" said the captain; "why, of course not. How foolish you are, Pat."

"Well, sir," said Pat, "then your spyglass is safe, for it's at the bottom of the sea."

A reader of "La Follette's," Mr. Amos Shepard, looks at it this way:

Those representatives of big business, caught with the goods, who are now crying let up on the trusts, are like the boy who was caught prowling in a neighbor's hen house.

"What in the old Harry are you doing in here?" he was asked.

"Nawthin'," was the innocent reply.

But as as he was being manhandled out he yelled, "Let up, fool; you'll break the eggs in my pocket!"

A friend was complaining the other day to Captain Barber, port captain of the State pilots, about the crowded condition of the steamboat on which he recently made a trip.

"Four in a room?" replied Barber. "That's nothing. You should have traveled in the days of the gold rush to California. I remember one trip out of New York we carried more than one thousand passengers, and if you put fifty on that ship today there'd be a holler that would reach Washington and make trouble for somebody. To show you how crowded it was and what 'crowded' really means, three days out from New York a chap walked up to an old man and said:

"Captain, you really must find me a place to sleep."

"Where in thunder have you been sleeping until now?" inquired the old man.

"Well," says the fellow, "you see, it's this way; I've been sleeping on a sick man, but he's getting better now and won't stand for it much longer."

Wilson Barrett used to tell an amusing story against himself. At a time when he had a lot of workmen redecorating his private residence, thinking to give them a treat, he asked if, after work one evening, they would like to have seats to go and see him play in "The Lights o' London," at the Princess Theatre.

They said they didn't mind if they did, and being complimentary tickets, all went on a Saturday night to see their employer's performance.

At the end of the week Barrett's eye caught sight of this item against each workman's name on the pay-sheet: "Saturday night. Four hours' overtime at Princess Theatre, eight shillings."—"Tit-Bits."

Miscellaneous

VISION OF THE FUTURE.

For I dip into the future, far as human eye could see,

Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,

Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew

From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;

Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,

With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunderstorm;

Till the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled

In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world,

Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward, let us range,

Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change,

Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day;

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay,

—Tennyson in "Locksley Hall."

THE CUP.

By George Matthew Adams.

There are people who actually believe that the best Opportunities have all been lassoed, haltered and hitched for life to somebody else's front doorpost. But the truth is, nobody can corner Opportunity. For—

Opportunity is Everywhere.

The story is told of a Cup of many Handles. So many handles, in fact, that no matter from what direction one approached it, there was a handle to greet one. All that was necessary was to step up and TAKE the handle. Like unto this cup is Opportunity.

Opportunity is Everywhere.

There is a handle in your town. You can grasp it if you will but reach for it. And you need have no fear that somebody else will beat you to your handle—for there is a handle for every single person in your town.

Opportunity is Everywhere.

Not in New York, or Chicago, or San Francisco alone, but in Kokomo, Indiana, Niles, Michigan, and Tacoma, Washington. The handle is everywhere. Just hunt it out and GRASP it and don't let it get away from you. And after you have the handle, lift The Cup and drink from its priceless contents.

Opportunity is Everywhere.

Think of The Cup. Think of its Handles. When something comes up that ought to be done but that you don't want to do—DO it. That's a Handle. When something happens that takes you from your planned-out Task—have no fear. That's a Handle. Get a GRIP upon it. Always look for the Handles. And get in the habit of using them. This is the way to learn that—

Opportunity is Everywhere.

American Federation Newsletter**Militia Resign.**

The resignations of thirty-five officers and men of the Colorado State militia have been handed General Chase. These soldiers had condemned the actions of their associates at Ludlow.

Bartenders Strike.

Bartenders in Scranton, Pa., are on strike for a minimum weekly salary of \$16, double pay for overtime and notice before they are dismissed. Several places have granted these requests for better working conditions.

Cheap Artificial Legs.

At Springfield, Mass., a jury in the Superior Court did not agree with the Holyoke Street Railway Company's views that damages for loss of a leg were hardly necessary, as artificial legs have been so perfected that the loss is no longer a serious handicap. The company admitted its liability for the accident, which was the result of a collision between trolley cars. The jury returned a verdict of \$14,000 for the 10-year-old lad.

Indictments Are Quashed.

At Charleston, W. Va., on the request of the federal district attorney, indictments against President White and Vice-President Hayes of the United Mine Workers, and seventeen other national and district officers of that organization were quashed. The unionists were indicted last year under the Sherman Anti-Trust law and were charged with maintaining a "conspiracy" with coal operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to increase the cost of coal mining in West Virginia by unionizing the mines. Officials state that they could prove the mine workers were trying to unionize the mines, but it would have been impossible to prove any conspiracy.

A Mournful Plaintiff.

Gustav A. Richter, surgical instrument manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y., is up in arms against existing labor laws, and blames the State government for trying "to push us to the wall." Mr. Richter declares "we manufacturers are considered the mark of political demagogues," and he enters most emphatic protest against visits of factory inspectors, who insist that labor laws be complied with. He says: "Every visit has cost me from \$50 to \$100, and this year it is no good, and I must probably spend another \$150 on same to bring conditions up to the new law."

Mr. Richter is downcast over the outlook, and utters this mournful plaint: "Where it will let up I don't know."

Enormous Prices.

Trust methods were revealed in the suit by the government to dissolve the American Can Company. John Black, of Black & Krebs, testified that \$750,000 was paid for the Baltimore and Indianapolis factories of that concern. They were said to be worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000 each. William Fait was paid \$200,000 for his plant, the machinery being worth about \$18,000. Theodore N. Nagle, secretary and treasurer of the R. Tynes Smith Can Company, said \$250,000 was paid for this plant. The plant and lease were worth about \$35,000 and the machinery about \$75,000. All these firms entered into an agreement not to engage in making cans for fifteen years. Mr. Fait testified that before the formation of the American Can Company competition was keen, and a certain kind of can brought \$16 to \$18 a thousand. Afterward the market price was \$30 a thousand.

Protests Against Gunmen.

At an overflow meeting of striking machinists and sympathizers in Trenton, N. J., strong resolutions were adopted against the importation of fifty gunmen by two of the struck firms. The resolutions declare that the importation of this class of undesirables invariably leads to disorder and bloodshed, as witnessed recently in the States of Michigan, West Virginia and Colorado.

Congressman Keating of Colorado, a member of the House labor group, addressed the meeting. He said that he came to Trenton for two reasons—to urge the non-employment of gunmen there in strike troubles, and to plead with the strikers to observe the law. He said the terrible trouble in Colorado was caused by lack of law enforcement in two counties and by the employment of gunmen to "break the strike." He said that in those counties the employers and mine owners virtually owned the officials and were in that way able to suspend the law. In other sections of the State there was no serious trouble until the fight at Ludlow, when many men, women and children lost their lives.

Mill Laborers Win Strike.

Several hundred mill laborers, employed by the Whittaker-Glessner Company at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and formed into an A. F. of L. union, won their strike against that company. The agreement provides that all strikers will be restored to their former positions; that there will be no discrimination on account of union affiliation; that the wages of the men shall be the same as prevailed prior to the taking effect of the decrease instituted by the company, which ranged from 10 to 20 per cent, and that there shall be in each department of the plant a committee selected by the union who shall take up all grievances with a representative of the company. The workers are elated over their success in resisting a wage reduction, through organization, and the new union has rapidly increased its membership. A. F. of L. Organizers Lewis and Tafelski were of value to the strikers, as was the organization of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and the other unionists in that city.

Magistrate Reprimanded.

Because he issued permits to children to work in factories in violation of the child labor law, Magistrate Privott answered to charges of incompetency in the Circuit Court at Suffolk County, Virginia. The magistrate appeared before the court to answer a motion made by Commissioner of Labor James B. Doherty to have him removed from office on the grounds of incompetency. Prosecution for the Bureau of Labor was conducted by Capt. Charles M. Wallace, of Richmond. After several illegal permits, which had been issued by the magistrate, had been introduced in evidence, and after J. B. Clineinst, chief factory inspector for the State, had testified, the defendant, pleading ignorance of the law, frankly confessed that he had issued illegal permits, and asked for the mercy of the court. Judge McLemore, after hearing argument by counsel, stated that while he was thoroughly convinced of the guilt of the defendant, he was not disposed to humiliate him by removing him from office. The judge therefore ordered a dismissal of the motion to remove, but severely reprimanded the defendant for his disregard of the law. The reprimand by the judge was an able and eloquent defense of the law, and he urged the necessity of obedience to all statutes of the commonwealth.

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By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, July 7, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited: Jules Kuebler, Local 4, Cleveland; Roland E. Bellstedt, Local 1, Cincinnati.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent for dues or assessments can avoid publication by paying amount due to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street, at once.

Frank Hyman has a fine one-half size Hollsteiner violin for sale. He can be found each day at 68 Haight street.

Chas. P. Burton, Local 310, New York, is reported playing at Pantages Theatre.

Members are notified not to contract for any engagement at the Garibaldi Hall, Broadway street, between Kearny and Montgomery, without first communicating with the secretary, 68 Haight street.

The Gaiety Theatre will use an orchestra of 25 musicians for the production of the photo drama "Cabiria," which is reported to have created a sensation in the East. This is the largest orchestra that has ever been engaged in this city for any motion picture production.

Stewards of engagements are requested to see that all members have paid-up cards for the second quarter. Members are subject to a fine for playing with any member in arrears.

Too much credit can not be given to the bands of the Nationals and Pacific Parlor for the loyal manner in which they supported Local No. 6, A. F. M., and incidentally the cause of labor, by refusing to participate in the N. S. G. W. celebration at San Jose on July 4th.

There will be a meeting of the price list committee Wednesday, July 15th, at 2:30 p. m. Any member having anything to offer will please leave same in the secretary's office or present same to the committee. The committee will hold regular meetings from now on the dates of which will be advertised through these columns.

Musicians' Day.

Everything has been arranged for our big Musicians' Day, next Thursday, July 16th, and everything points to a most successful celebration by our union. Chairman C. H. King of the

*In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done*



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

general committee reports everything in readiness for the big event.

Parade Committee—G. W. C. Kittler has completed all arrangements for the big noise. The parade will leave Eighth and Market streets, San Francisco, at 10 a. m. sharp. The band will compose 250 musicians, all in regulation uniform. The band will act as escort to the membership, who are all requested to turn out and parade in civilian clothes; badges have been provided for all. Members are requested to assemble at 9:30 sharp, so that no delay will ensue. A couple of panoramic pictures will be taken of the members, also a moving picture by the big weekly movie film company. The members who have donated their automobiles will please assemble at 9:45 sharp, at the southeast corner of eighth and Market streets.

Music Committee—Frank Witherel has completed the concert program and dance bands. Written notice has been sent to all members playing in the concert band regarding rehearsal, etc. Dance bands have all been completed.

Oakland Boosters' Parade, J. J. Atkins, chairman—The Oakland Boosters' parade will start from Twelfth and Broadway 12 o'clock Monday, July 13, 1914. Oakland members are all requested to turn out in uniform. Some 100 members are going to turn out.

Games Committee, W. Weber, chairman—Ten games have been arranged, and some very good prizes have been donated. A members' race has been provided, a barrel of bottled Budweiser beer is the first prize; so all members better get their speed started up for this big event.

Program Committee—Louis Kittler reports a very successful advertising campaign along these lines.

Prize Committee, W. Belard, chairman—Some 150 prizes have been received to date.

Notice.

The following resolution was passed at the union meeting of June 11th: "Resolved, That every member, ladies excepted, of the Musicians' Union be requested to assemble at Eighth and Market streets, Marshall Square, at 9:30 a. m. sharp, Thursday, July 16th, to parade to the Ferry in a body. Those members who are not playing in uniform in the parade band are requested to report and march in parade in civilian clothes. Mr. George Kittler is chairman of parade committee and it is hoped that the entire membership will turn out and help boost our organization and celebration. Moving pictures will be taken of parade and also a large panoramic photo to be taken at Marshall Square before the parade starts. The parade committee requests all members who have donated their automobiles to be on hand promptly at 9:45, so no delay will ensue; parade moves sharp at 10 a. m."

GEORGE KITTLER,
Chairman Parade Committee.
C. H. KING,
Chairman General Committee.

EFFICIENCY SYSTEMS AND LABOR.

Offhand opinions on the use of efficiency systems in government workshops, either favorable or unfavorable, seem to us altogether imprudent. Even opinions deliberately formed and with apparent study need to be accepted with caution. The problem is not singular in being one that involves considerations that are easily overlooked in the current discussion. While certain advocates of the change are selfishly interested, there are doubtless others who support it on grounds that they regard as entirely just. And while some of the opposition may be supposed to have a view to sheltering the inefficient laborer behind the uniform scale, there are others whose grounds against it deserve respect.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE TESTS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as kitchen help in the service of the State will be received at the office of the commission, State capitol, Sacramento, on or before August 8, 1914.

The State employs kitchen help in the Agnews, Stockton and Napa State Hospitals, the Deaf and Blind Institute in Berkeley, the Sonoma Home, the Veterans' Home, and the California Polytechnic School. Salaries range from \$25 to \$45 per month, with room and board provided in addition. There are at present six vacancies to be filled, one for a woman at \$35 per month, and five for men at from \$30 to \$35 per month.

All citizens of the State, 18 years of age or over on August 8, 1914, who comply with the requirements, are eligible for this examination. Further information and application blanks may be obtained from the State Civil Service Commission, State capitol, Sacramento.

Applications must be properly executed and filed with the commission on or before August 8, 1914.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as plumbers and plumbers' helpers in the service of the State will be received at the office of the commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before August 1, 1914.

The State employs plumbers in the Veterans' Home, the Preston School, the five State hospitals, and the Board of State Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco. Salaries range from \$60, with room and board provided in addition, to \$125 per month. There is now one vacancy to be filled, at \$68 per month and room and board.

All citizens of the State, 21 years of age or over on August 1, 1914, who comply with the requirements, are eligible for this examination. Further information and application blanks may be obtained from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.

Applications must be properly executed and filed with the commission on or before August 1, 1914.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as stationary engineers and stationary firemen in the service of the State will be received at the office of the Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, for engineers on or before August 15, 1914, and for firemen on or before August 22d.

The State employs stationary engineers in all of the State hospitals, the Deaf and Blind Institute in Berkeley, the Board of State Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco, the Preston and Whittier schools, the Sonoma Home, the Veterans' Home, the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind, and the California Polytechnic School. Salaries range from \$40 to \$120 per month, with room and board provided in addition. There are now two vacancies to be filled, one at \$60, the other at \$70 per month, room and board provided in each case.

Stationary firemen are employed by the State in the five State Hospitals, the Veterans' Home and the Sonoma Home. Salaries range from \$40 to \$75 per month, with room and board provided in addition. There are now two vacancies to be filled, at \$75 per month and room and board.

Applicants for these positions must be citizens of the State and must be 21 years of age or over, on August 15, 1914, for engineers, and on August 22d for firemen. Further information and application blanks may be obtained from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.

Applications must be properly executed and filed with the Commission on or before August 15th for stationary engineers, and on or before August 22d for firemen.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 3, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Gallagher.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President absent; Treasurer and Secretary excused. Delegate Fisher appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cooks—M. H. Canny, Anton Ballslow, C. F. Fleischmann, A. N. Oliver, R. Musgrave, Edward Bird, A. H. Dodge, Jas. Rustan, A. E. Steimer. Electrical Workers No. 151—W. P. Stanton, Geo. Flatley, B. E. Hayland, H. W. Glensor, J. E. Coleman, Frank J. Brann. Gas and Water Workers—B. J. Curtis, T. J. White, T. Driscoll, J. Sullivan. Waiters—Hugo Ernst, A. C. Rose, V. E. Chapman, O. Reichel, L. A. Francoeur, Theo. Johnson, Jas. King, Wm. Nichols, Jas. Karsten. Waitresses—Laura Moleda, Minnie Andrews, Lena Hopper, Billie Vernon, Lettie Gardener, Margaret Smith, Ora Mathewson. Sign and Pictorial Painters—H. Corhill, J. W. Watson. Steam Fitters No. 509—T. A. Reardon, Geo. Dunn. Glass Blowers—J. F. Maloney. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Steam Fitters No. 509, thanking Council for assistance rendered. From Bakers No. 24, stating the trouble with Harris Baking Company has been settled. From California State Federation of Labor, requesting members of organized labor to stay away from Santa Cruz. From Theatrical Federation, stating it had indorsed the amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Stage Employees.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Steam Fitters No. 509, in reference to dispute with Machinists over jurisdiction.

Referred to Label Section—From the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, inclosing list of union firms and suggesting that a similar list be issued during the World's Fair.

Request Complied With—From Waiters' Union, requesting that the \$50 donated to the Darrow Fund be returned to their union.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Johnson (Waiters) relative to one Shoemaker employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company and arrested in this city on a warrant issued at the request of the Commercial Telegraphers.

Whereas, It is becoming more and more evident that, in the contests between capital and labor, organized capital is resorting to the use of spotters and detectives for the purpose of fomenting strife within the ranks of organized labor, and to defeat its efforts to improve conditions of labor; and

Whereas, Such spotters and detectives are usually men who do not hesitate to break the laws in order to discredit labor or to defeat its aims, as their employment depends upon success in those respects, a condition which is revolting to all supporters of justice and fair play; and

Whereas, The Western Union has been caught redhanded in this nefarious work through the arrest in San Francisco of one Shoemaker who has been employed by said company as the chief of a staff of detectives whose business it was to worm themselves into the confidence of the operators of the company and report the names of those they found to be members of the Commercial Telegraphers of America, which information enable the Western Union to discharge hundreds upon hundreds of union telegraphers all over the country, thereby destroying the possibility of effectually organizing that skilled but poorly paid occupation; and

Whereas, Extradition proceedings are now being resisted before the governor of Illinois by the attorneys of the Western Union, and we be-

lieve that organized labor of that State should use its influence and best efforts to prosecute this tool of the monopoly to the full extent of the law for his many misdeeds against organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That San Francisco Labor Council hereby urges upon the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor to co-operate with the Commercial Telegraphers in the prosecution of this case, and that this Council hereby reiterates its determination to render all assistance required to bring this fugitive before the bar of justice.

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen—Strike settled. Streetcar Men—Satisfied with Council's action relative to their resolution. Chauffeurs—Reported that N. Gray & Company has signed up a three-year agreement with their organization. Solicitors—Communication sent out by a certain newspaper relative to their label untrue; "Daily News" only one in city using label and only closed shop.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Claremont Hotel providing the firm fails to unionize within 30 days. Recommended that the change in working rules of Stage Employees' Union be indorsed, subject to the indorsement of the Theatrical Federation. On the communication from the Stockton Central Labor Council, Secretary was instructed to write for further information on the matter. Report of Committee adopted as read.

Law and Legislative Committee—On the communication from the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the Esplanade, committee recommends that the Council favor the submission of the question whether there shall be issued bonds for making said improvement, but that question be framed so that a voter may be recorded as favoring the construction of the Esplanade without being committed to the bonding proposition. Concurred in. Recommended that the resolutions from the Cincinnati Labor Council, relative to the use of the courts of law by trade unionists be filed. Recommended that the resolutions from the Marine Gasoline Engineers be referred to the State Federation of Labor. On the communication from the International Brewery Workers' Union, requesting organized labor to protest against the Hobson resolution, providing for nation-wide Prohibition, now pending in Congress, your committee recommends, with the understanding that this recommendation does not in any way affect pending controversy respecting State or local prohibition, to-wit:

That the San Francisco Labor Council concur in the request of the International Union of Brewery Workmen, and enter its protest against the Hobson resolution providing for a nation-wide prohibition. Report of committee adopted.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn.

The Chair introduced Brother Vitaich, who explained to the delegates the Stockton situation.

Receipts—Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Glove Workers, \$4; Typographical, \$40; Metal Polishers, \$8; Cooks, \$36; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Waiters, \$40; Machinists, \$4; Mold Makers, \$4; Janitors, \$8; Label Section, \$1; Printing Pressmen, \$72. Total receipts, \$289.

Expenses—Printing Pressmen, \$72; Secretary \$40; stationery, \$6; stenographers, \$51; Brown & Kennedy, floral piece, \$10; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Panama-Pacific Exposition, \$200; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; Pacific Telephone Co., \$17.83; Postal Telegraph Co., \$5.87; Label Section, \$1; Waiters, refund from Darrow Fund, \$50. Total expenses, \$566.20. Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

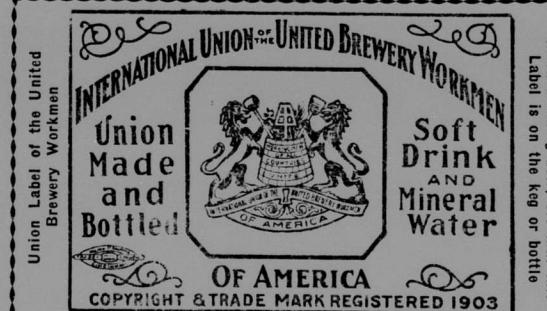
WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary, pro tem.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

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LARGEST COAST OUTFITTERS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SAFEST AND MOST SATISFACTORY PLACE TO TRADE



When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE ACME OF VAUDEVILLE.

LIANE CARRERA, ANNA HELD'S DAUGHTER, assisted by Tyler Brooke and Chorus of American Beauties, in a Singing and Dancing Creation by Irving Berlin; M. & MME. CORRADINI'S MENAGERIE, introducing trained Zebras, Elephants, Horses and Dogs; JOHN & MAE BURKE, "A Ragtime Soldier"; BURNS & FULTON, Dainty Dancing Satellites; BRITT WOOD, The Juvenile Jester; YVETTE, The Whirlwind Violinist; KRAMER & MORTON. Last Week—William A. Brady's Production of "BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP," by Elizabeth Jordon.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held July 1, 1914.

Meeting was called to order at 8:25 p. m., the president and vice-president being absent, Brother W. G. Desepe was elected chairman.

Roll Call of Officers—President Benj. Schonhoff and Vice-President Sister Mahoney noted absent.

Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Credentials—Brother R. W. Sawyer presented his certificate of election as delegate from Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union No. 510, and the same was received as credential and delegate seated.

Communications—From Fort Pitt Ink Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., asking to recommend union man to represent them on this Coast; referred to agitation committee. From Chicago Trades Union Label League, enclosing an introduction card for the secretary; referred to secretary.

Bills—Subscription for "Labor Clarion" for June, \$1.25; rent for July, \$8; billheads, \$4.50; salaries, postage and expense of both secretaries for June, \$19.70.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters reported that they had distributed advertising cards for the picnic to be held by Musicians' Union as well as working on the boycott against musicians that will play at the San Jose Fair. Cigar Makers reported that they are still boycotting the E. Gossinsky Company, reminding the delegates not to purchase the "B. F. C.," "Gilman House" and "Amistad" brands of cigars.

Reports of Committees—Secretary reported that he had interviewed the legal adviser of the Labor Council in behalf of the amendment to the charter of the city and expects a written report.

Trustees reported favorably on bills and the same were ordered paid.

Installation of Officers—Chairman installed the elected officers for the ensuing term.

New Business—The appointment of an agitation committee was laid over until next regular meeting. Secretary was instructed to communicate with the organizations whose members wear uniform caps in behalf of the union label of the Cloth Hat and Cap makers.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

Australia—The former Liberal government in Tasmania recently fell as the result of a division in which there was a majority of votes against them. As the governor refused an immediate dissolution of Parliament, the leader of the labor party was instructed to constitute a new ministry. Since West Australia and New South Wales have labor ministries, the half of the Australian States will now be under government of the labor party. In Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, the liberals are still at the helm, but in the first State there are good prospects of a labor government in the near future.

Bulgaria—The Trades Union Commission has called the 10th trades union congress (of the "narrow" unions) for the 5th, 6th and 7th of June next in Sophia. The following points appear in the Agenda in addition to the usual reports: The fight for labor legislation in Parliament and the trades unions; the organization of the females, the rise in prices and wages; the trades union Balkan Congress in Vienna, and the mission of Karl Legien for the unification of the trades union movement in Bulgaria and the International Socialists Congress in Vienna.

Russia—According to the newspapers—which do not report anything like all the cases—there were 21 cases of arrest and deportation of the

trades union movement officials in the months of January, February and March of the present year. This number includes two presidents, four secretaries, one cashier and fourteen members of the executive.

SITUATION IN COLORADO.

That the Colorado strike is to form the basis for a group of bills to be submitted to Congress next fall the purpose of which is to prevent or provide a means of settling future strikes seems to be a certainty, according to advices received in the strike zone from Washington.

The Colorado strike since September 23, 1913, has been furnishing in active form these problems which it seems are to be a part of the new legislative program of the President.

Thirty committees have investigated the strike. None of them have accomplished any results as far as a settlement is concerned—not because they have not found that conditions demanded such a settlement, but because none seem to have had any authority to accomplish that end.

As long as the federal troops are in the field, peace will reign in the Colorado strike district, but if they are removed it is certain that the strikers and their families will suffer the same abuse and intimidation at the hands of the state militia and the mine guards as they did before.

One thing is certain that the operators will never cease their war of extermination against the strikers until some federal power is found to make them agree to a meeting and a settlement. There is more publicly-owned coal land in Colorado than in Pennsylvania, and John D. Rockefeller will continue his greedy, bloody battle to obtain this land until federal intervention is possible.

The public generally agrees that a battle between capital and labor such as the Colorado strike has proven is a grave social and economic disease, just as dangerous to the national health as tuberculosis. And it is believed that when this economical disease becomes so virulent as to demand federal intervention then the President of the United States will realize that it is necessary to provide a cure for this disease in the shape of the intervening arm of the United States.

The strikers throughout Colorado celebrated the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence with games and speeches, a typical safe and sane fourth. But it was a new Declaration of Independence they are celebrating—a declaration that they will forever be free from the oppression of the lawless Colorado coal operators; that they will never again be influenced by pre-election pledges to elect corporation tools to office who in times of industrial war will use every arm of the state government to crush the worker; that they will continue their struggle here in Colorado until they obtain those constitutional rights which their forefathers embodied in the Declaration of Independence and fought to secure just as the striking coal miners are doing in Colorado.

Here is a good example of the lust for blood of the gunmen militia who perpetrated the Ludlow massacre of the innocents. Fully two score officers of the National Guard of Colorado are planning to resign on account of the Ludlow war.

You say at once: "Why shouldn't any decent man resign from a militia which would murder and cremate innocent women and children?" But that is not the reason they are contemplating withdrawal from the guard. They do not care to belong to any National Guard which would arrange a truce and prevent the complete extermination of the strikers, and they say that there were several officers in the guard who were not quite bloodthirsty enough to kill more than nineteen men, women and children.

What do the people of the country think the striking coal miners can expect from such a bunch of blood-thirsty lickspittles of capital if they are ever returned to the strike zone?

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

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On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
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JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



JULY, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	410 Fourteenth
**Intertype Machines.	1672 Haight
Monotype Machines.	166 Valencia
Simplex Machines.	343 Front
(34) Art Printery.	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Marcus.	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.	942 Market
(176) *California Press.	340 Sansome
(71) *Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.	1216 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.	516 Mission
(266) Cottle Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(57) Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.	4534 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(149) Goodwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(199) Griffith, E. B.	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(29) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.	2040 Polk
(185) Her Printing Co., Inc.	516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.	349 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(168) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.	1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91) McNeioll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(268) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(104) Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(53) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Pig. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(151) Regal Press.	820 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.	5716 Geary
(61) *Rineon Pub Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Stanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks, E. F.	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.	N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Vale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.	2385 California
(117) Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.	340 Sansome
(221) Foster & Futerick Company.	560 Mission

LABOR CLARION.

Typographical Topics

A circular letter has recently been received at headquarters from the International Allied Printing Trades Association directing attention to the Clayton bill (H. R. 15657) containing provisions which take voluntary associations from under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and other sections remedying injunction and contempt proceedings and abuses. This bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate. It has the indorsement and approval of the American Federation of Labor. Reports are being circulated that the United States Senate may or will modify and thereby minimize the purpose of the legislation. Employers' associations are directing their efforts to that end. It is urged that members of our union send letters to the Senators from California insisting upon the passage of the labor sections of the Clayton bill in the same shape they passed it in the House. It is important that immediate action be had, as it is desirable to pass the bill at the present session of Congress.

John Wilson, well known in the book and job section of No. 21, having been employed at the Neal Publishing Company for many years, departed last Thursday for an extended trip to Europe.

The "Labor Bulletin" of Denver contains the following news item that will interest many of our members: "Mabelle Jordan has graduated from a proofreader to a machine sub and is now working on the 'Post.'" Mrs. Jordan was formerly employed on the "Morning Call" of this city.

J. D. Ambrose, a member of Santa Cruz Typographical Union, was a visitor at headquarters during the week. Mr. Ambrose has just returned from an extended visit in the East.

President Tracy reports that the situation in Stockton will probably result in a conflict between the advocates of the open shop and several of the unions. So far the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has not been able to induce employing printers to join in the agitation, and for the time being at least the printing industry is not seriously menaced.

Henry L. Hubbell, who has many friends around the bay, is renewing old acquaintances here and in Oakland this week, after several years' absence, he having become interested in mining in Mariposa County. The name of the company in which he is a stockholder is the White Gulch Mining Co., Inc., and the property is located near Coulterville. They have a stamp mill and are running two shifts. C. C. Powning, another well-known printer, is superintendent of the company, and Wm. L. Hazeltine of Oakland, secretary-treasurer.

According to one of our members who happened to take in Guerneville on the Fourth of July the Guerneville "Times," conducted by Andy Smith, formerly of this city, took on the appearance of having two machines installed but upon closer investigation it proved to be Messrs. Belcher and Phillips, the San Francisco linotypists, trying their hand at distribution after an absence from the case for eleven years. Andy says he has nothing to do but it takes him fourteen hours to do it. He boasts everything in town but the local undertaker.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS

Covers the cost of your furniture, carpets, clothing. But you can't afford to replace them all at once. Fire insurance for three years costs less than \$1 on \$100. Ring up G. H. Davie, at Park 6380, S. F., or 3591 Berkeley. Also Life, Accident, Health, Auto. adv.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- San Francisco "Examiner."
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Labeled Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Baker Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 295—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 329—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 477 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 301—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion avenue.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1682—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1649—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaussers No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Clothing Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McClelland, Secretary, 1151 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housemsmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 218 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 218 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 33—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.

Milkmen—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth, S. Schullberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 157 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 21—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth, Chas. Radbold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 101—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia.

George A. Upton, secretary.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Help—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 233 Third, John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguero, 2441 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 239 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Waiters No. 39—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 119 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The following San Francisco trade unionists have passed away during the week just closed: Michael J. O'Connell of the stationary engineers, W. H. Fagen of the painters, Harvey E. Gable of the railway trainmen, Edward Dwyer of the boiler makers, William Savage of the riggers and stevedores.

The Stationary Firemen's Union has elected the following officers and delegates for the ensuing term: President, J. J. Reilly; vice-president, J. H. Edwards; recording secretary, T. Rooney; financial secretary, D. Foley; guide, D. V. Eckert; guardian, Edward Flynn; business agent, D. Foley; trustees, M. Hackett, T. Keane, J. White; auditors, C. B. Sanders, C. Sibley, L. Walsh; delegates to the Labor Council, D. Foley, J. J. Reilly and T. Rooney.

Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union No. 59, has elected the following officers and delegates for the current term: President, A. S. Edwards; vice-president, Ray Coats; recording secretary, J. J. Hattrup; financial secretary, Thomas Bynon; treasurer, William Miller; conductor, William Davidson; guard, R. C. Tracy; trustee, Joseph Barnes; auditor, J. D. Barnes; business agent, R. R. Corey; delegates to the Labor and Building Trades Councils, A. S. Edwards, J. D. Barnes, R. R. Corey; delegates to the City Front Federation, J. D. Barnes, H. Witte and Frank Lively; director of Building Trades Temple Association, T. C. Mercadante; delegates to the local joint executive board, J. J. Murphy, H. Witte and J. D. Barnes; delegate to the international convention at Peoria, Ill., to be held next September, J. D. Barnes.

ORIENTALS FAVORED.

By William T. Bonsor.

After careful investigation in regard to the Asiatic competition in the janitorial work in this city, the Anti-Jap Laundry League finds the following: There are 3600 people employed in janitorial work in San Francisco. Eighteen hundred of these are Japanese, who, with a sprinkling of Chinese, are working in the 2000 hotels and apartment houses, as well as doing window and house cleaning for private residences, etc. These Orientals are engaged in the North of Market street district, Western Addition and Sunset and Richmond districts almost entirely.

The theatres and fraternal halls are in the lead as demanding union janitors at a wage of \$70.00 per month and eight hours' work per day. The demand for the union janitor is steadily increasing.

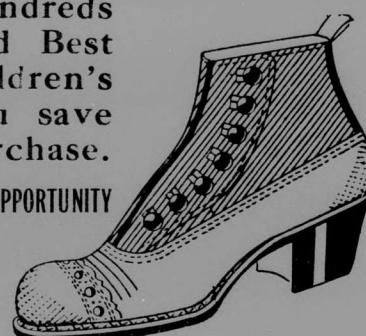
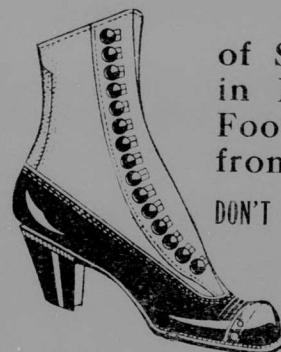
Asiatics are employed for this and domestic work because they will work longer hours and for smaller wages than the white man. Also many people are imbued with the idea that the flitting here and there of the white uniformed Oriental lends an extraordinary air of "class and respectability," and thereby creates a psychological atmosphere of nobility and aristocracy between employer and employee as well as towards the entire community.

This is a false and undemocratic conception and should not exist as it has driven numberless white men out of employment. We should employ white labor at fair wages and eight hours per day and thus enable the workers to enjoy decent conditions.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY. 700 Montgomery St., has declared a dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits for the half-year ending June 30, 1914, payable on and after July 1, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1914. Money deposited on or before July 1, 1914, will earn interest from July 1, 1914.

I. W. HELLMAN, JR., President.
W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

SAVE DOLLARS AT OUR Semi-Annual Shoe Sale



A Great Offering of Hundreds of Styles of the Newest and Best in Men's, Women's and Children's Footwear, so priced that you save from 50c to \$2.00 on each purchase.

DON'T FAIL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Store
Open
Saturday
Evenings

We Give
S. & H.
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

Personal and Local

The Council last Friday night declared its intention of levying a boycott on the Claremont Hotel, providing that institution failed to unionize within thirty days.

Frank Sesma of the bartenders is back in the city after attending a meeting of the executive board of his international at Cincinnati.

The Cloak Makers' Union, destroyed a year ago by a band of fanatical Industrial Workers of the World, has been reorganized and started on the right track. The new union will be careful not to allow any of the disrupters to gain positions of power in the organization.

The case against Thomas J. Mooney at Sacramento was dismissed last week on the ground of insufficient evidence. This leaves Mooney clear of all charges urged against him by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Miss Eva Ostino has been elected without opposition to represent the local Cracker Packers' Auxiliary at the convention of the International Journeymen Bakers' Union to be held in Milwaukee. For some years Miss Ostino has represented her organization as a delegate to the Labor Council.

The executive board of the California State Federation of Labor will meet in San Francisco next Sunday morning at 525 Market street, seventh floor.

Delegates to its international union convention have been elected by the Barbers' Union as follows: D. F. Tattenham, S. Roman, G. W. Price, C. L. Newcomb, G. G. Barrett, R. H. Baker.

James Murphy, sentenced to San Quentin for twenty years and paroled at the request of Senator Dan Regan, secretary of the Bartenders' Union, was given a job by the culinary crafts as picket in front of the White Lunch after he had worked for seventeen months as a waiter in a local cafe, following his parole from San Quentin. The fact that Murphy was picketing a restaurant was brought to the attention of the State Board of Prison Directors, who, it is said, instructed Parole Officer White to take Murphy off the job. This was done and Murphy was ordered to report

for work in Oakland. Regan made an investigation and discovered, so he says, that Murphy was to be sent to a non-union job of painting across the bay. Senator Regan made a vigorous protest against sending paroled men to non-union jobs. The matter is still in abeyance. Senator Regan says he will support Murphy rather than see him take a non-union job.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 has elected J. T. Greenwood and A. M. McLean delegates to its International Union convention. Newly elected officers were installed last Monday night, when Retiring President Morris was presented with a handsome jewel. The sum of \$51 was paid in benefits.

The Hatters' Union has elected these officers: President, J. Grace; vice-president, Harry Travis; secretary-treasurer, James E. Daisey.

The Chauffeurs' Union has signed up the firm of N. Gray & Co. on a three-year agreement.

The new wage scale of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union has been indorsed by the Labor Council, subject to the approval of the Theatrical Federation.

Business Agent Burton of the Molders' Union went up to Stockton last Tuesday night to look over the field for his organization. He reports things, while not booming, in a satisfactory condition so far as the union is concerned.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 24 has elected the following officers and delegates for the ensuing term: President, Marcel Wille; vice-president, Paul Bayer; secretary-treasurer, Emil Eisold; business agent, Edward Hensel; trustees, William Krueger, John Cassidy, Lincoln Martin; sergeants-at-arms, Peter Narbe, Paul Becker and Frank Duffy; executive board, James Cowles, William Krueger, James Flower, C. H. Becker, Marcel Wille, Anton Wahl, E. D. Heinz, Emil Eisold, Paul Bayer; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, Provision Trades Council and local joint executive board, Theodore Lindquist, E. Eisold, Edward Hensel, Marcel Wille, Anton Wahl, Robert Hoffman, John Cassidy.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY SUGGESTIONS.

The following are some of the safety suggestions made by the State Industrial Accident Commission at the request of numerous employers. They will be found to be of value and interest to our subscribers. Further information can be obtained from the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.

Ladders—Ladders should, wherever possible, be stationary; if movable, they should be provided with either sharp points at the foot, or wide, rough surface feet so as to prevent slipping. Ladders for use in oiling over head shafting, where necessary to rest same on the shafting, should be arranged to hook over said shafting.

Stairways—Stairways should not be built at a sharper angle than fifty degrees. For over fifty degrees, ladders should be used instead. All stairways should be equipped with hand rails. Where the stairway is not built next to a wall or partition, rails should be placed on both sides.

Platforms and Runways—All elevated walks, runways or platforms, except on loading or unloading side of platforms, if four feet or more from floor level, should be provided with a guard rail. A toe board should be provided to prevent material from falling off.

Passageways; Keep Clear—All passageways and gangways should be kept smooth and in good repair and free from nails or obstructions over which persons may stumble and fall.

Swinging Doors; Windows—All swinging doors in stairways and all doors swinging both ways in general passageways should be provided with windows. One window should be provided for each section of double swinging doors. Both sides of the doors should be provided with adequate light, either natural or artificial, during the hours of active operation in the department in which said swinging doors are located. The windows must be kept free from dirt or other obstruction to the vision.

In order to accommodate boys or girls, the bottom of the windows should not be more than forty-eight inches from the floor. The size of the window which is recommended should be not less than eight inches by twenty-four inches. Guards should be placed over the window to protect the glass from being broken by protruding parts on trucks, etc.

PAY RECORD PENALTY.

An agreement between the attorneys for the Department of Labor and the Dwight Manufacturing Company of Boston, provides for payment by the company of \$50,000, the largest single penalty ever collected for violation of the alien contract labor law.

The company was charged with importing a number of laborers, mainly Greeks, to work in its cotton mills in Chicopee, Mass., and Alabama. The case had been pending since 1910, and when it was ready to be brought to trial the company offered to settle for \$50,000, and the government accepted.

"EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

Smoke

"Royal"

The Best Tobacco produced by Mother Earth :: :: :: :: Union Made